

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1810.

[NUMBER 1270.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per an-  
num, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS,  
if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to  
the Editor must be paid, or they will not be  
attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old  
stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

## BLANK BOOKS, &c.

THE Book-Binding business heretofore  
carried on at the Office of the KEN-  
TUCKY GAZETTE, is still continued.  
LEDGERS, JOURNALS,  
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
Constantly on hand—which will also be ruled  
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From the fidelity of an experienced work-  
man and the strict attention which will always  
be paid, entire satisfaction is expected to be  
given those who please to continue their cus-  
tom.

Orders respectfully solicited.

February 13, 1810.

## Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY  
GAZETTE,  
THE KENTUCKY  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,  
OR NEW  
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;  
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar,  
in which the whole structure and essential  
principles of that most copious Language,  
according to the most approved modern stan-  
dards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited,  
and explained in a manner intelligible to the  
weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
[PRICE 25 CENTS]  
A SERMON

ON REGENERATION,  
WITH AN  
APOLOGY AND AN ADDRESS  
To the Synod of Kentucky;  
TOGETHER WITH  
AN APPENDIX.

BY T. B. CRAIGHEAD, A. B. V. D. M.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS

WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Mont-  
gomery Circuit Court.

March 13, 1810.

JOHN BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

will punctually attend the courts of Fayette,  
Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper  
corner house of the row fronting the south east  
end of the Court House, at Lexington.

C. H. ALLEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

will punctually attend the courts of  
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

## DOCTOR BARRY

Has resumed the practice of Medicine in  
Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at  
the Kentucky Hotel.

March 12th, 1810.

## WOOL FACTORY.

DANIEL BRADFORD being about to com-  
mence the Carding and Spinning of Wool, will  
give Cash for any quantity of that article, deliv-  
ered in Lexington.

He wishes to employ a man who understands  
the above business, to whom the highest wages  
will be given.

Lexington, March 13, 1810.

## FOR SALE,

A LEEKY Negro Woman, who understands  
house business.—Enquire of the printer.  
12th April, 1810.

## WILLIAM T. BARRY

INFORMS his clients that his office is remov-  
ed to a brick house at the intersection of  
Mulberry and Short streets.

Lexington 6th April, 1810.

EXCHANGE. A two story Brick House  
and Lot of ground on Main street, for  
LAND, within one or two miles of this town.—  
Enquire of the printer.

Lexington, April 17th, 1810.

## NATHANIEL PRENTISS

MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately  
occupied by Messrs. Fishell & Gallatin, near-  
ly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a man-  
ner as makes it the interest of the public to give  
him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers  
can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c.  
N. B. A list of respectable connections, want-  
ed as an apprentice.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD

FOR apprehending and bringing to me, John  
Richardson, an apprentice to the gun-  
smith business—he is about five feet two inches  
high, eighteen years old, fair complexion, light  
hair, blue eyes, a pleasant countenance; took  
with him a roundabout cloth coat of a drab co-  
lour, also a striped cotton coat, a pair of cord-  
ed velvet lead coloured pantaloons, also a pair  
of nankeen pantaloons, with some other clothing.  
DANIEL BRYAN.

Fayette county.

## DOWNING'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE subscriber informs his friends  
that he has lately opened a Livery  
Stable on short street, near the jail. He  
is supplied with every thing necessary, &  
will in a short time render his stable more  
commodious and be prepared for the re-  
ception of any number of horses. As  
heretofore he is provided with good officers.  
His own attention and exertions shall not  
be wanting to give the most complete  
satisfaction to his former customers and  
such of his friends as may wish their horses  
under his care.

J. L. DOWNING.

April 23d, 1810.

Several first rate geldings for sale, and  
horses and gigs for hire.

J. L. D.

COME all you lovers of good stones,  
Aloft your buildings raise,  
Come unto me to purchase them,  
And I will call praise.

Good stone cutters have on hand,  
Suppl'd you all can be,  
However great be your demand;  
Come friends, come unto me.

I have dug wells, you all do know,  
I can good water find,  
In spite of patent laws I'll shew  
For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade,  
So punctual I will be  
I never shall by one be said  
"Old Shaw, has cheated me."

JOHN R. SHAW,

Blacksmith, Well-Digger,  
And Stone Quarrier.

LEXINGTON, April 9, 1810.

## NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. WHITE has received from  
New-York and Philadelphia, a large as-  
sortment of narrow plait straw Bonnets, silk,  
plush, Leghorn, and a variety of other Bonnets,  
black & fancy Ostridge feathers, artificial flowers,  
dress caps, gloves, silk cords, and tassels,  
thread, boss, worsted cravats, ribbon needles,  
oiled silk hat covers, more than can be named,  
and a large assortment of fancy ribbons.

The subscriber has also for sale, a cask of  
fresh lime juice, a large quantity of Cumberland  
cotton of the best quality; stone-ware, cast-  
ings, country linen and sugar; old whiskey, best  
quality; fiddle strings, several large trunks;  
tars, resin, glass and garden seeds.

DANIEL WHITE.

Lexington, main street, April 26, 1810.

## FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLENGER respectfully in-  
forms the public, that he has commenced the  
FANCY CHAIR making business, in the  
house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston,  
on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross  
street, where he will carry on the above busi-  
ness with neatness and taste. He flatters him-  
self that from the long experience that he has  
had both in London and New York, that his work  
will please those whomay call on him. He has  
on hand and makes Black and Gold—White &  
do.—Brown and do.—Green and do.—Coco-  
le and do.—Bamboo &c. likewise settles to  
match any of the above descriptions, all of which  
will be made in the neatest fashions and highly  
varnished which can be packed to send to any  
part of the state, without injuring. He likewise  
makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be  
thickly received and attended to with punctu-  
ality and dispatch, and his prices made rea-  
sonable.

May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all  
kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding ex-  
ecuted with neatness.

## The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry  
Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for  
a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly  
known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where  
he has opened a Hotel under the above title.—  
The situation of this property, on the public  
square, directly opposite the North East front  
of the court house, and in the centre of business,  
gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has  
been incurred in repairs and improvements, and  
in point of space, convenience and comfort the  
apartments of the house are surpassed by none.  
A new stable has been erected on the back part  
of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is  
the best in the state, which will be under the im-  
mediate superintendence of Mr. William T.  
Banton. He has provided himself with good  
servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors,  
and in short with every necessary calculated to  
accommodate and render agreeable the time of  
those who may favor him with their custom;  
and he trusts that from the attention which he  
means personally to give to every department of  
his business, he will be found to merit that pa-  
tronage which he thus presumes to solicit from  
the public.

Cutbert Banks

Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.



## STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTO-  
RY OF THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHO has by the late arrivals received a  
large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has  
engaged from the Eastward, some of the first  
workmen in his line of business, from which cir-  
cumstance he can with full confidence assure  
his friends and the public, that any work done  
by him will be executed in a superior manner,  
to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL.

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishell &  
Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or  
they will after due notice, (if not attended to)  
be forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y 1810.

## KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that  
those Stables are now occupied by the subscri-  
ber, who begs leave to assure them that he will  
at all times pay the most strict attention to hor-  
ses left in his care.—His extensive knowledge  
and known skill in horses, are sufficient to en-  
sure him the esteem of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

## JOHNSON & WARNER

Have just received, and for sale at their Store,  
corner of Mill and Main Streets, Lexington,  
A large quantity of the best

PRINTING INK,

And an additional assortment of—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Ferguson's Lectures Biddle's Architecture

Adams' Astronomy Gibson's Surveying

Webster's Philosophy or the First Part of the

Art of Singing—By Andrew Law,

A large quantity of Bonnet Boards,

Folio and quarto post PAPER of the best

quality,

Black Sand, &c. &c.

Match 29, 1810.

## A GREAT BARGAIN.

For Sale—the House and Lot at  
present occupied by the Rev. Adam Ran-  
kin, lying on Main Street. The Lot is 75  
feet fronting on said street, and running  
back 160 feet to an alley. The House is  
40 feet in length, of brick, two stories  
high, with a brick kitchen, smoke house,  
&c. A part in cash, or negotiable paper  
at a short date, will be required, and a  
considerable credit given for the remain-  
der—or for the whole in hand, the above  
property will be sold much under its value.  
DANIEL BRADFORD.

Lexington March 29.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

SIX YOKES OF OXEN.—Apply to  
JOHN JORDAN, JR.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED AND RE-  
BRED TURF HORSE,

## DRAGON.

THIS justly celebrated and unequalled horse  
of horses, whose claim to superiority is  
not questioned, is now in my stable (in high  
health and good condition) where he stood the  
three last seasons, and will stand the ensuing  
season, under the direction and management of  
Mr. Ballenger, lately from Virginia. He will  
be let to mares at the moderate price of  
Forty Dollars the season, to be discharged at  
any time before the first day of September next  
by the payment of Thirty Dollars; Twenty  
Dollars the leap, paid before the mare is put  
to the horse, and if she does not stand, by pay-  
ing the additional Ten shall have the privilege  
of the season—Fifty Dollars to insure a mare  
in foal, paid when she is put to the horse, the  
money to be returned if such should not prove  
to be the case, provided the mare remains the  
property of the same person, with one dollar  
to the groom, paid at the stable door, whe-  
ther she is put by the leap season or insurance.  
Attended notes for 40 Dollars the season, pay-  
able the first day of January next, will be ex-  
pected with the mares. Any gentleman who  
puts his mare by the season, and she does not  
prove to have been in foal, shall have the pri-  
vilege of putting her next season gratis, pro-  
vided she remains his property.

No expense has been spared to provide the  
best of pasturage, and separate lots have been  
fenced, for the accommodation of mares sent  
to the horse, which will be free of all charges,  
and they will be grain fed if required upon mo-  
derate terms. Every attention will be paid to  
mares, but cannot be accountable for accidents  
or escapes.

DRAGON is a dark chestnut, handsomely  
marked with a star and snip, and without ex-  
aggeration is fully sixteen hands high; he is  
descended from the best running stock in En-  
gland, and is a brother, in blood, to the famous  
horse Diomed; whose stock is so highly es-  
teemed in Virginia. It is a fact well known to  
a number of gentlemen in this state, how de-  
sirable the late Col. John Hoopes, of the Bow-  
ling Green, Virginia, was to obtain this horse,  
and never could effect it until after the death of  
the late Duke of Bedford, who owned him in  
England.

DRAGON is a sure foal getter, and all in-  
formation concur in proving the colts dropped  
from him to be more promising than any ever  
seen in America. No imported horse, before  
him has maintained his standing for the same  
length of time in one stable. A number of his  
colts may be seen at the stand during the season.

JOHN W. HUNT.

Lexington, March 30th, 1810.

DRAGON was unquestionably the best run-  
ner of his day—he won and received forfeit two  
and twenty times before he ended his fifth year,  
and in most cases for the highest prizes in En-  
gland; among this number was the Whip, (which  
is known to be the highest object of competition  
ever established by the English Jockey Club,) and  
200 guineas each, against two others, giv-  
ing them both up a year's weight in riding,  
four miles; and the famous match against  
Cliffden four miles, carrying fifteen stones (225  
lbs.) upon each, in which he was rode by the  
Duke of Bedford, and Cliffden by Sir John  
Laid.

Although Dragon was permitted to go to a  
few mares after he was withdrawn from the  
turf, never relinquished him as a parade horse;  
and the number of his get which were dropped  
before the end of the year 1799, only amounts  
to thirty three—One of these died young, one  
was sent to America, and several were never  
trained: eleven winners appear, however, in  
England, from such as have been trained of  
this little stock, besides that one mentioned to  
have been sent to America, which, in the  
hands of Mr. Tayloe, proved a good runner,  
and has won several times in Virginia.

Mr. Cookson's Speculator, by Dragon, won  
8 times one year, and 4 times the next, in-  
cluding the Oakland stakes of 50 guineas each, 26  
subscribers; Mr. Lord's Jenny Spinner, by  
Dragon, won 7 times one year; Sir F. Pool's  
colt Mischance, by Dragon, won 5 times one  
year; Mr. Howard's colt Creeper, by Dragon,  
won 4 times one year; or Mr. Howth's Tantalus,

Mr. Brigg's Phoenix, Mr. Lockley's Hospitality,  
Lord Milsington's Fisherman, Mr. Cosi-  
er's ch. Filley, Sir F. Pool's bay Filley, and  
Mr. Panton's ch. Filley, all by Dragon, have  
also proven winners from one to three times in  
a year.

W. Hampton.

Woodland, 20th Feb. 1805.  
\* DRAGON was got by Woodpecker, (one  
of the best sons of King Herod) his dam Juno,  
(who is also the dam of Young Eclipse, and  
full sister to the dam of Diomed) by Specta-  
tor, his grand dam (sister to Horatius) by  
Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam,  
and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and  
Blossom) by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir by  
Grantham—Paget Turk—Betty Percival—  
Leeds's Arabian.

The following extract is taken from Col.  
Selden's advertisement of Diomed, for the  
year 1805—"To any nothing of the number of  
his colts that won in 1803, (the first season he  
appeared on the turf,) which greatly surpas-  
sed in number those of any other horse, al-  
though he came to America many years after  
several stallions of high fame. In 1804 we  
find Mr. Tayloe's Hambletonian winning five  
times, Mr. Hoopes's Peace Maker four times,  
Mr. Selden's Leviaia three times and Sting  
four times; Mr. Wyllie's Mist twice, Mr.  
Ball's Florizel, three years old, winning two  
sweepstakes, which produced his owner 4000  
dollars, and many other good races.

\* Mr. Ball has refused for his colt 5000 dol-  
lars—Hambletonian was sold in May last, for  
3000 dollars—Peace Maker was sold in Octo-  
ber last for 2700 dollars—Leviaia in November  
for 2100 dollars, and 2000 refused for Sting.

## PEDIGREE.

\* Diomed was got by Florizel, (one of the  
best sons of King Herod) his dam by Specta-  
tor, (sister to Juno, the dam of Dragon and  
Young Eclipse) his grand dam (sister to Horatius)  
by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam  
and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and  
Blossom) by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by  
Grantham—Paget Turk—Betsey Percival—  
Leeds's Arabian.

## MILES SELDEN.

Tree Hill, January 5th, 1805.  
I certify that the facts contained in the above  
advertisement, respecting the pedigree and per-  
formances of Dragon, as well as those of his get,  
have been carefully extracted from the general  
stud books and racing calendars of England,  
and that they are strictly correct as therein  
stated and published—that Dragon has proved  
himself in my possession an uncommonly sure  
foal getter—and that his get, to the extent of  
my experience and information, are extremely  
promising.

## W. HAMPTON.

Columbia, 25th October, 1806.  
Having been applied to by John W. Hunt,  
for information relative to the character of his  
horse Dragon, in the state of South Carolina,  
which state I have just returned from, do not  
hesitate to say, that it appeared to be the  
general opinion he was one of the best foal get-  
ters ever had been in the state; and I saw a  
number of his colts which were very promising  
—I was at the house of Judge Simpkins,  
where Dragon had stood, and made a point to  
enquire of him particularly, relative to Dra-  
gon's stock, and he spoke in the highest terms  
of them, and said if Dragon was sent back a-  
gain, he would make a great season. Given  
under my hand this 26th day of March, 1808.

Robt. Dudley.

I was at the races in Charleston South Car-  
olina, last month; on the third day, a Dragon  
colt run the two mile heats for the Jockey Club  
purse, where two others started—the race was  
a well contested one between the Dragon colt  
and Mr. Smith's stud horse Farmer; they were  
locked nearly all the way, and at the outcome  
they were not clear of each other—it is stated  
in the Charleston paper the first heat was run  
in four minutes two seconds, the second heat  
in three minutes fifty seconds—that is the  
only Dragon colt I saw whilst in the state, and  
I think him a very fine colt and of fine size.

J. L. Downing.

Lexington, March 26th, 1808.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON COURSE.  
Yesterday [Feb. 10, 1808] a set bet of \$1000  
was run for over this course two mile heats and  
was won by Col. Hampton's bay colt—a catch  
upon each.

Col. Hampton's b. c. by Dragon, 1 1  
J. P. Richardson's b. c. by do. 2 2  
These colts are both of the same size, and  
of the same age—the race was one of the best  
contested that has been run over this course for  
many years past; the horses were scarcely  
separated during the heats, and the winner ob-  
tained the heats by hardly a length. They both  
bid fair to afford good sport hereafter.

FAIRFIELD RACES—May, 1808.

For the Fairfield Jockey Club cup of 20 Guineas.  
J. Hoome's b. h. Lance, by Dragon, four  
years old, 1 1

R. Wormley's m. Nettletop, by Spread Eagle,  
6 years old, 2 2

Miles Selden's ch. b. Treasurer, by Diomed,  
3 years old, 4 3

Wm. Ball's br. m. by Wildmedley, 6 years  
old, 5 dist.

Time—1st heat 3 m. 53s. 2d heat 3 m. 57s.

WASHINGTON COURSE—1809.

Col. Hampton's br. h. Milo, by Dragon, 4  
years old, 1 1

Mr. Hutchinson's b. c. Monticello, by Bed-  
ford, 4 years old, 2 2

Mr. R. Singleton's sorrel filly, by Bedford, 3  
years old, 3 3

Mr. J. P. Pringle's ch. c. Crescent, by Star,  
3 years old, dist.

Mr. J. B. Richardson's a. m. Charlotte, by  
Gallatin, 3 years old, bolted.

The first heat was run in 3 m. 25s—the se-  
cond heat in 3 m. 58s.

A match race was run of two miles, last fall  
near Richmond, Virginia, between Col. Miles  
Selden's colt by Dragon, and Wade Mosely's  
celebrated running horse Rat, and bets were  
made on each quarter of the two miles, by the  
proprietors of the horses, every one of which  
were won by the Dragon colt with ease.

At Statesborough, S. C. the first day's purse,  
two mile heats, was won by a Dragon colt be-  
longing to Mr. Richardson.

The second day's purse, one mile heats, was  
won by Gen. Hampton's Dragon colt Milo,  
distancing five others the first heat.

A Dragon filly, raised by Mr. Singleton, of  
South Carolina, won the purse at Jamosville,  
South Carolina, two mile heats. The same filly  
won the second day's purse at Murray's fa-  
ry, two mile heats.

## THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED EN- GLISH TURF HORSE.

## Tickle Toby,

WILL stand this season in Lexington &  
let to mares at the moderate price of  
Twenty Dollars the single leap, to be paid  
at the stable door, Forty Dollars the sea-  
son payable 25th December, which may  
be discharged by the payment of Thirty  
Dollars by the first day of August next,  
& Fifty Dollars to ensure a colt. Where  
a person puts more than one mare, a  
young gelding will be received in payment  
at the real value. Pasturage Gratis, and  
the greatest attention paid to mares, but  
no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

TICKLE TOBY is a fine brown, or  
dark bay, near sixteen hands high, jolly  
formed, and possessing great muscular  
powers with remarkable fine feet and  
legs.  
JOHN P. WAGNON.

April 16th 1810.

## PEDIGREE & PERFORMANCE.

Taken from the General Stud Book of Eng-  
land, and also certified by John Hutchinson  
Esq. who bred him.

TICKLE TOBY by Alfred, one of the best  
sons of old Matchem, who covered the last  
nine years of his life, at 50 guineas the season;  
his dam Selin—by King Herod, out of Prospe-  
rine—a full sister to col. O'Kelly's famous E-  
clipse by Marske—who covered at 200 guineas  
each mare the season which may be seen in the  
Sporting Magazine for 1793 page 212.

At York August meeting, the first time he  
started, he won a sweepstakes of 200 guineas  
each (8 subscribers,) beating Mr. Ballock's  
Toby, Mr. Ferrer's Telescope, and Mr. Perse's  
Enchanter. He also won the 70 guineas at  
Lincoln, beating Sir F. Poole's Monitor, and  
Mr. Brewster's Put. At York spring meeting,  
he won the stand plate, beating Mr. Dods-  
worth's Abba-Thuelle, Col. Ratcliff's Mouse-  
trap, and Mr. Garforth's Harford. The day  
following he won 50l. for all ages, beating  
Colonel Ratcliff's Pigeon, Lord A. Hamilton's  
Brother to Restless, and Sir W. Vavasour's  
Hope. The York August meeting following,  
he won the great subscription, (though five  
years old) for six years old and aged  
horses, beating Lord A. Hamilton's Walnut,  
Prince of Wales's Traveller, Mr. Wentworth's  
Gustavus, Mr. Baker's Cavendish, and the  
Duke of Norfolk's Dubskeeper—This was uni-  
versally allowed to be one of the finest races  
ever run, and the only time Walnut was ever  
beat. Tickle Toby won the 70 guineas at Lin-  
coln, beating Lord Scarborough's Valiant, and  
Mr. Willis's Liberty. He won the corpora-  
tion plate at Doncaster, carrying 4lbs. extra,  
beating Mr. Garforth's Camilla, and Lord Scar-  
borough's Valiant, which were the only times  
he run that year. The York spring meeting  
following, he won the stand plate, beating Mr.  
Garforth's famous mare Rosalind. The Aug-  
ust meeting he walked over for the King's  
plate, and won the great subscription for six  
years old and aged horses, beating Mr. Went-  
worth's Tamerlane, Lord A. Hamilton's Wal-  
nut-drawn. He won 50 guineas at Kelso,  
beating Mr. Band's Rattler. The York spring  
meeting following, he received 50 guineas for-  
feit from Sir W. Maxwell's Scorpion, four  
miles, at 12 stone each. The August meeting,  
he again won the great subscription for six  
years old and aged horses, beating Mr. Went-  
worth's Hubby, Lord A. Hamilton's Restless,  
Mr. Hutchinson's Overton, and Mr. Baker's



## FOREIGN.

### Latest from Spain.

By the ship United States, capt. Girdon, in the very short passage of 25 days from Cadiz, we have received Spanish papers to the 29th ult. They however contain nothing either new or interesting.—We are informed verbally that the French remained masters of all the country on the opposite shores of the Bay of Cadiz. They were left in quiet possession, entirely unmolested, and were working constantly in strengthening their posts. They had commenced a heavy fire upon the Carracas, or naval store, with red hot shot.—Skirmishes between the advanced parties occasionally took place, but nothing of any great consequence occurred. The remains of Albuquerque's army, from 8 to 10,000 men, were on the island; about 2000 English troops, and the same number of Portuguese, commanded by English officers.—In the town the inhabitants and military spoke confidently of their being able to hold out.

The government was conducted by the Junta and the Regency, in conjunction, the former taking care, however, to retain the sole and absolute control of the finances. In consequence of this, a rupture had taken place between Albuquerque and the Junta.—Albuquerque had lost much of his popularity.

The captain of the port had been taken up and imprisoned, for a traitorous communication with the enemy.

Mr. Wellesley had arrived from England, as ambassador to the new Government. General Graham has also arrived, and superseded general Stuart. A large reinforcement of British troops was daily expected.—*Phil. Gaz.*

NEW-YORK, April 25.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here, down sound, the French schr. *Anr. capt. Reyer*, 30 days from Bordeaux, with wine, brandy, &c. bound to Bourbon, put in here with both masts sprung. She sailed on the 25th of March, at which time, the American vessels in the ports of France, and at St. Sebastians, still remained under sequestration. The supercargo, however, with whom we have since conversed, says he did not hear of any condemnations. He also says, if we make an honorable treaty with England, there will be no difficulty with France.—This gentleman also says, that it was understood, that the John Adams frigate was detained in England for Mr. Pinkney's despatches. This cannot be correct, for we have an account by the Juno of the despatches having been sent on board, and of the frigate's sailing for Havre on the 10th of March. He also informs, that 300,000 French troops had been sent to Spain; but that 100,000 of them had been ordered back. About 20,000 troops were at Bordeaux, quartered on the inhabitants. Bonaparte was to be married on the 25th of March.—About four days before he sailed, he heard that a U. S. vessel had arrived at St. Sebastians, with news of the probable removal of the non-intercourse, which gave apparent satisfaction. The ship *George Dyer*, Cochran, was to sail from Bordeaux about the 1st April for Baltimore, as a cartel with passengers. Another vessel for Baltimore was to sail about the same time with passengers from Rochelle. The capture of Guadalupe, and the arrival of the French troops opposite Cadiz, was known at Bordeaux.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 28.

### FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From Altona papers received at the office of the Whig, by the arrival of the ship *George and Albert*, in 30 days from Tonningen.

By an article from Amsterdam, dated March 17, it appears that Holland is to remain a distinct nation—however there is to be a total change in its ministry.—A new one is to be formed, consisting partly of Frenchmen.

By a proclamation of Jerome Bonaparte, dated Cassel, March 1, Hanover is taken possession of by his Westphalian majesty, as an integral part of his kingdom.

An Amsterdam article of March 17, states, that Copenhagen Jackson, by news from America, has been wounded in a duel.

An English frigate had taken two brigs on the coast of Norway, and carried them into Gotterburg roads, but were ordered off.

It was rumoured at Vienna on the 10th March, that the arch duke Joseph, was to be king of Poland. The arrears of the late contributions on Austria, have been remitted to the emperor by Bonaparte.

South Tyrol is to be annexed to the kingdom of Italy. Gen. Arrighi, duke of Padua, and a relative of Napoleon, it is rumoured, will be married to the princess Louisa Charlotte of Saxony. She was born June 28th, 1794.

The Dutch funds on the 6th March had risen from 2 1-2 to 24 percent, at Amsterdam.

An alliance between France, Austria and Sweden is said to be about to take place, in order to draw a closer connexion of the continental confederacy. Pomerania, it is said, will be restored to Sweden.

Hannau and Fulda are to be annexed to the Grand duchy of Frankfurt. The Bavarian army is to be put on the peace establishment.

In January last the Turks were said to be raising a new army of 150,000 men. The Russians, as reported, had advanced towards Silistria and Orrievia.

The march of the arch duchess Maria

Louisa from Vienna to Paris has been in a style of unusual magnificence. The mock ceremonies were performed at Vienna in the second week of March. Her uncle was said to be Bonaparte's proxy.—This connubial tie will undoubtedly draw a close connexion between the Bonaparte dynasty and the house of Lorraine. The celebrated Maria Theresa, the mortal enemy of France, never exulted more, than when she bestowed her daughter Maria Antoinette on Louis XVI. Can their union be portentous of the fate of the one about to take place.

The papers contain a variety of captures of vessels under the American and other flags, sent into the ports of France and countries under her influence.

Boston April 23.

By the arrival of the ship *America*, from Calcutta, we have received a file of papers, from which the following articles are selected:

"The East India Company's ship *United Kingdom*, and *Charlton*, have been captured by the enemy, after a smart contest, with a force much their superior.

"The French, who captured the above vessels, consisted of the *la Venus* and *la Manche* frigates of 44 guns, and a corvette of 22 guns; and are the same which landed at Tappanooly, on the coast of Sumatra, and by occasioning apprehensions for the safety of Bencoolen, drew off part of the disposable naval force and thus the Bay of Bengal was left open to their depredations. The reports of the captures of the coast Sumatra are totally groundless.

"The ship *Rebecca*, belonging to Smith and Buchanan of Baltimore, was carried into Manila by the *Doris* and *Psyche* on the 29th May, having on board Dutch property to a large amount.

"The inhabitants of the Philippines are in the highest degree loyal to the cause of Ferdinand the 7th.

"Two French frigates, a corvette, and three privateers, were said to be cruising in the Indian seas in Nov. last."

On the 24th of January, the note of the Duke de Cadore to the Baron de Roell, minister of foreign affairs in Holland, was transmitted to Holland. On the 21st of Feb. king Louis addressed the following note to the Dutch Council of state.

THE KING TO THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Though I with regret see the end of the third Month, since my departure fast approaching, nothing has yet been decided with regard to our affairs.

I cannot, however, suffer a single instant to pass, after my recovery, without repeating to you the assurance, that all possible exertions shall continue to be made to preserve the existence of the Kingdom.

We cannot conceal from ourselves, that this cost us great and difficult sacrifices; but I shall not hesitate if there be but a possibility of Holland after all that can be demanded of it, being suffered to exist, to submit myself to the generosity of the emperor, my brother, in the just expectation that, upon the removal of all the causes of dissatisfaction, we shall receive those indemnifications to which we are so strongly entitled, and which will be more than ever necessary to us.

My intention in submitting myself to the pleasure of the emperor, my brother, in every thing that he can demand of us, is to convince him that we have many enemies; that we have been the victims of calumny, of petty passions & interests; but that we have never ceased, and still will continue, to admire the emperor, and to conduct ourselves as true friends and old allies of France, tried by numerous sacrifices & various events. Should I be able to succeed in this purpose, as I have reason to expect, every thing else will follow, inasmuch as it must be both the interest and inclination of France to favour and aggrandize her friends, and not to depress them.

I therefore entreat you to unite all your efforts to prevent emigration to foreign countries, and every proceeding that might indicate despondency, and to exhort the nation to avail the determination of the emperor upon our fate, with that firmness which is so peculiarly their character, and which so intimately belongs to the justice of their cause.

I am not ignorant of what every individual suffers. I have done every thing to plead our cause in the most effectual manner. Neither the loss of time, nor the failure of my efforts, nor any other consideration, has been able to deter me from my purpose; and accordingly, I have every reason to believe, that if we can come to any arrangement, which does not exclude the possibility of our existence, Holland may still escape the present impending tempest; particularly if, after all this, there remain not only no grounds, but even no pretext for misunderstanding and dissatisfaction, to which all my efforts are directed.

Your loving King,

LOUIS.

Paris, Feb. 21, 1810.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains many comments on the late Speech of the King of England, from which we make the following extracts.

SPEECH.—His majesty has received the strongest assurance from the American Minister resident at this court, that the U. States are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. This desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of His Majesty.

MONITEUR.—We scarcely know which to admire most, the pusillanimity of England towards Sweden, her irony towards Spain, or her conduct towards the U. S. The latter have just rejected your Jackson—Jackson, who ever bears written in his face the name of Copenhagen, and who is so stigmatised, that every relation with him can only produce dishonour. They have laid an embargo on your vessels; they have been deaf to your intrigues; and you have become humble, pliant and mild!—You consider yourselves happy, that the U. S. have not determined to make war upon you! Whence this language? men ask one another with astonishment! It shows a pusillanimity highly worthy of the rest of the speech. There is nothing to gain by war with America and with every thing is done for gold.—Men fight only for gain, and it is only for gold you shed your blood. Thinking men see, on the banners of your troops, in lieu of the leopards of your armories, those symbols of nobility and of chivalry, bales of sugar, of tea and of coffee. It is for these you fight. Your commerce would reap no profit from war with the U. S. and from that moment you are dealt to every insult.

SPEECH.—Whatever temporary and partial inconveniences may have resulted from the measures which were directed by France against those great sources of our prosperity and strength, those measures have wholly failed of producing any permanent or general effect.

MONITEUR.—You acknowledge that the measures directed by France against the main sources of your prosperity have produced some effect, but only a temporary effect. We shall point out the reason why that effect has only been momentary, and indicate the remedy. The affairs of Spain have opened to you many ports of that Kingdom; they shall be shut against you. Trieste was for you a place of immense trade; it is now forever shut against you. Holland, once all, obstructed the result of measures, which derive their force from the uniformity of execution; she has betrayed the common cause; she has received your goods under an American flag, disowned by the U. States themselves, or any other cloaks, but she shall not receive them any longer! Your orders in council of 1807, render it necessary that the coast and ports of Holland be occupied by French troops; and that shall be done. And, as one of the results of the first and second coalition was the extension of the coast of France to the Scheldt, the result of your orders in council of 1807 will be this to extend the coast of France to the Elbe.—The inconveniences which you have hitherto experienced in a momentary manner, you shall henceforth constantly experience, and in a manner more severe. It must be confessed, that the exertions required by the continental war, have caused many springs to be relaxed. The peace of the continent, secured by the union of two great empires and the adhesion of Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Austria, to the same system, will impart fresh vigour to all the measures, and deprive you of every means to trade with Europe.

BALTIMORE, April 24.

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, dated December, 1809.

"Very little is known respecting the insurrection, in public, either here or in Buenos Ayres. But Spaniards here are regularly informed. It is, however, unsafe to speak much. The whole Potosi district is in rebellion, and in most of the mining country the king's books and registers are burnt. The places chiefly noted in the letters I have seen, are, Churgasaca, La Paz, Auzguissa, Aloguiras, Camana, Jurisdiction of Cusco, and its dependencies, Sarata, Yujur, China, Tagua, Arica, Copacabana, Sacla, Reno Fuli, Guenacavelica, &c."

Extract from a Proclamation of the Spanish Americans in favor of Independence.

"Americans.—To defend your country is not treason! To be loyal to it is not infidelity! To redeem it is not foolishness! To save it is not in justice! To deliver it is loyalty, is virtue, and is heroism! It would be perfidy to abandon it in the moment the most fortunate that could happen for its emancipation.

"Decide!—Are you so lost to reason as to subject yourselves to a crown which does not exist; and which did it exist, would have as much right over you as Pope Alexander the VIIth had to make grants of what belonged not to him? It is argued that ambition authorises conquest, and that a domination of three centuries can justify usurpation? Deceive not yourselves! Usurpation is a crime, and conquest a veil to cover it; and one crime cannot be justified by another, more than time can convert iniquity into justice, or wrongs into rights, or violence into title deeds of possession.

"Do then your duty—embrace independence, and make known, and make known to the inhabitants of North America, that you will be as happy and independent as they.—That you are neither ignorant nor forgetful of the advantages possessed by a free and enlightened nation."

Extracts of Letters from a respectable friend to a worthy citizen near Salem.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 8, 1809.

"Much is said here about an insurrec-

tion in the Spanish part of South America, say, what is called the middle country between the provinces of La-Plata and Peru, in which the mines of Potosi are situated; it seems that the rebels are desirous of an independent government; that they have defeated the King's troops once; that they have taken and keep possession of the mines of Potosi; that they have burnt the king's registers.

In their proclamations, one of which is in this city, they compliment the citizens of the United States in the highest terms, they say, "Let us shew to our brethren of North America, that we are equally fond of freedom as they are; and that we are determined to be equally as free, as independent, and as happy as they are, or PERISH in the attempt."

"That is nearly the language of it as I can get it. But this is known only to a few people, and those principally foreigners."

ST. SALVADOR, Feb. 5, 1810.

"For news I have none, but the detection 3 days since of a conspiracy of 17,000 negroes to burn the city, and murder the inhabitants. The inhabitants will be in safety some time longer.

"How happy ought the inhabitants of New-England to be, when they reflect, that from this evil at least they are free."

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

Wednesday, April 25.

The bill from the House of Representatives authorising a loan was read a first time and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Giles reported the bill to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution, &c. with amendments.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the establishment of a National Bank.

Mr. Bayard moved to postpone the further consideration thereof to the first Monday in December next.

The principal reason assigned by Mr. Bayard for this motion, was the amendment, previously agreed to, authorising the President, with the approbation of the Senate, to appoint ten of the directors.

The question was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, Brent, Champlin, Crawford, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Horsey, Lloyd, Pickens, Pope, Reed, Smith of N. York, Sumner, Turner—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Clay, Condit, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Lambert, Leitch, Matthews, Meigs, Robinson, Smith of Md. Whiteside—14.

So the motion was CARRIED.

And the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, April 26.

The bill to admit the Orleans territory as a state in the union, and a resolution for an amendment to the constitution in relation to titles of nobility, were severally discussed and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, April 24.

### LOAN BILL.

The engrossed bill authorising a loan for a sum of money not exceeding the amount of the principal of the public debt reimbursable during the year 1810, was read a third time.

Mr. Randolph moved to postpone the bill to tomorrow.—Motion lost, 50 to 47.

Mr. Stanford moved that it lie on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion, to make way for a motion of Mr. Taylor to recommit the bill; which motion was negatived, Ayes 37.

Mr. Stanford moved that the bill lie on the table.—Negatived, 51 to 39.

Messrs. Pitkin, Dana, Randolph, Stanford, Taylor, Key, Quincy, and Upham opposed the passage of the bill, and Messrs. Montgomery Bacon, W. Alston, Johnson, Smilie, and Rhea defended it.

All the gentlemen who spoke against the bill professed to be willing in a proper manner to authorise a loan of any sum of money necessary to meet the appropriations made; but they contended that the bill was objectionable because the sum was not stated in the face of the bill; because the bill bore a deceptive appearance of borrowing money to pay the public debt, when in fact it was to meet the ordinary expenses of the government; because the bill authorised a loan of \$1,600,000 dollars, more by 1,160,000 than the Secretary of the Treasury had declared to be necessary, and because no loan ought to be authorised till bills now before the House were decided on, which involved a reduction of the annual expenditure.

In reply to the objections to this bill it was urged that the amount authorised (not required) to be borrowed was as definitely expressed as though in figures; that there could be no deception on the face of the bill, for if no debt heretofore contracted was now to be paid off, there would not only be no occasion to borrow, but there would be an immense annual surplus in the Treasury; that since the estimate of four millions had been reported to the House, various appropriations had been made, and it was impossible yet to say how much might be wanted, and no more would be borrowed than actually was wanted; that if the passage of the bill was delayed but a day or two, it would be very easy for gentlemen to prevent its passage at all. The debate will be given at length hereafter.

The bill was PASSED, by Yeas and Nays as follows:—YEAS 77—NAYS—35.

Thursday, April 26.

The House were engaged from eleven o'clock till five, in discussing the bill for the reduction of the navy, and no question is yet taken on its going to a third reading, nor even on the amendment proposed by Mr. Smilie to be inserted in lieu of the sections stricken out.

The last question taken before the House adjourned, was on indefinite postponement, and was negatived 57 to 42.

Monday, April 30.

Mr. Montgomery moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to cause to be laid before this House at the next session of Congress a general account of the annual receipts & expenditures of the United States from the commencement of the year 1809, to the end of the year 1809, including the same ob-

tained on loan in Holland and which having been applied in Europe, do not appear among the receipts and expenditures and shewing the several sums paid each year on account of the principal of the public debt, the interest of the same, and of each other general branch of expenditure.

The resolution was adopted without opposition.

A report was received from the Postmaster General in pursuance of a resolution of the House calling for an account of the progressive increase of the establishment since its commencement.

Mr. Dana expressed his pleasure at the promptitude with which the call of the house had been answered; it was a proof of the Postmaster-General's ability to perform the duties of his office, and completely refuted the idea that it would take three months to furnish these statements, as they had been prepared in many days.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the house resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the naval establishment of the U. States.

After considerable debate, Mr. Mendenhall moved to postpone indefinitely.

This motion was negatived, yeas 40, noes 54.

After taking the yeas and noes at least half a dozen times on various amendments and propositions; an amendment passed to authorise the president to keep in service, such number of frigates in armed vessels as he may think proper, and to lay the remainder up in ordinary; provided the number of seamen in actual service shall not exceed one thousand four hundred and twenty-five.

Mr. Randolph moved to amend the bill so as to reduce the marine corps to four companies of seventy-two men, one captain and three lieutenants each. This amendment was carried.

MAY 1.

A message was received from the President, in compliance with the call of yesterday, viz. documents of which the following are the most material.

"In pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday the Secretary of State has the honor to transmit to the President of the U. S. the accompanying papers marked A, B, C, D, E, F.

"No information has been received, that any communication has been made to our minister at London on the part of the British government in answer to any note presented by him in pursuance of instructions given on the 23d Nov. 1809."

"No answers have been given to the propositions or overtures, made on the part of the U. S. to the governments of G. Britain and France, respecting any of the orders and decrees affecting navigation, commerce, which have not been before or which are not herewith communicated. All which is respectfully submitted.

R. SMITH.

Department of State, May 1, 1810. Copy of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to Mr. Pinkney, Paris, January 25, 1810.

Sir, A Letter from Mr. Secretary Smith of the 1st December last made it my duty to enquire of his Excellency the Duke of Cadore what were the conditions on which his majesty the emperor would annul his decree, commonly called the Berlin decree, and whether if G. Britain revoked her blockades of a date anterior to that decree, his majesty would consent to revoke the said decree? To these questions I have this day received the following answer, which I hasten to convey to you by a special messenger.

ANSWER.

"The only condition required for the revocation by his majesty the Emperor of the decree of Berlin will be the previous revocation by the British government of her blockades of France or part of France (such as that from the Elbe to Brest, &c.) of a date anterior to that of the aforesaid decree."

Besides much other business, the bill concerning commercial intercourse has become a law, containing merely the exclusion of British and French armed vessels, and the authority to renew the non-intercourse law against either belligerent in case the other shall revoke its orders or decrees.

The loan bill was also finally passed. Both Houses adjourned at 12 o'clock at night.

### STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Jessamine Circuit, Sec.

JOHN LOWRY complainant, against WILLIAM M. MURTRY & EVAN FRANCIS defendants.

THIS day came the defendant Francis by his counsel, and on motion of the said defendant, leave is given him to amend his answer, by filing interrogatories against the defendant M. Murtry, which is done accordingly; and on motion of the said defendant Francis, & it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant M. Murtry is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered by the court that unless the said defendant does appear here on the third day of our next July term, and answer interrogatories contained in the defendant's amended answer that the same shall be taken as confessed against him, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state, according to law.

A copy-teste, 8 & 3

SAMUEL H. WOODSON, Clk.

Jessamine County.

Taken up by Caleb W. M'Dowell, about two miles from the court-house, a Sorrel HORSE with a blaze face, hind feet white, on the left foot the white is somewhat higher up the leg than the other, has a saddle spot, also a black spot on the off hip, about nine years old last spring, four feet five or six inches high, appraised to \$30. Also a Bay HORSE with star & snip, both hind feet white, the left white is higher up the leg than the other, shod behind with old shoes, has some grey hairs on his withers, about five years old last spring, about fourteen hands high, each horse has a bobbed tail, appraised to \$40.

JOHN METCALF, J. R.

January 22d, 1810.



KENTUCKY GAZETTE

To the Electors of the 5th Congressional District.

Henry Clay

LEXINGTON, 14th May, 1810.

LYCURGUS, No. IV.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—As a farther and more complete assurance of his super-eminent strength of mind that this exalted avocation is assigned him; his education is guided by a fostering hand, and every attention bestowed upon his morals; hence it appears inevitable, that the lawyer must be superior to the physician, both in natural and acquired talents. But fellow citizens, justice compels me to observe, that the custom of the times and the interest of the faculty, have rendered it necessary that a few technical, a few nonsensical, and some mysterious phrases, should be learned by the physician, in order to qualify him for imposing without fear of detection, an almost insupportable burden of accounts upon that being, who is so extremely unfortunate or ill advised as to require his presence. That physician of the present day, who gets a patient within the sphere of his attraction, and liberates him without first impressing upon his mind an indelible remembrance of his every feature, of his insupportable avarice and lack of conscience, departs from the general rule—he is truly a sceptic in the fullest signification of the phrase. The reason of this is, that the laws of the land have been remiss in not limiting the physician's charges; they have committed them to the regulation of that principle of justice, of that benign ingredient of conscience, which the author of nature has been gracious enough to bestow upon mortals generally, and which remains an attentive monitor in the human breast, until effaced by the baneful influence of avarice and oppression—hence the physicians render their accounts in Hyperbolic terms beyond the comprehension of every thing except the measure of personal aggrandizement.

Fellow citizens, suffer me to enquire by what unaccountable ligament it is that you are united to a faculty of men who answer precisely the above description? How does it happen that you are so blindly devoted to the cause of a class of men, the summit of whose qualifications, ambition and desires is to rob you in the gloom of incomprehensible mystery of that pittance to which your daily labors or unremitting exertions so eminently entitle you? How does it happen that the quack, who has merely acquired the use of some technical words, should be suffered to exercise his malevolent imposition without detection? These circumstances are to me truly marvellous, and almost evince a belief that popular opinion is entirely bottomed on the whim of a few flaming demagogues.

Fellow citizens, the character and qualifications of the lawyer, lie open to the inspection of you all; his endowments then are easily perceived. And consequently you are enabled to form an estimate of his intrinsic merits, which forever secures you from imposition from that quarter. The reverse is the case respecting the physician. There always lies, and forever will hang a mysterious veil between the practice of physicians, and the eyes of the people; which, without more than common acuteness, will ever be a share for the unsuspecting multitude. From which of those professions then are we to expect the greatest portion of evil, or to which can we in safety most readily extend our confidence? Seeing the one lies open to our inspection, the other again in the profoundest mystery; and seeing farther that the fees of the one are not limited by human laws, but that they after having forwarded their patients (through ignorance) to the invisible world, are even then at liberty to charge whatever compensation their avarice dictates, for the rendition of

the all important service? and seeing that the fees of the other are limited and ascertained by the strictest rules of justice, and that heavy penalties are denounced against those who dare transgress them.

THE PRESS GANG.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Cotnam, to his wife in Boston, dated Antigua, March 1. 1810.

Latest from England.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

London, March 16.

March 17.

March 18.

March 19.

March 20.

March 21.

March 22.

informed, that King Louis was daily expected in Amsterdam, and by the other, which is about 48 hours later, that he had actually arrived in his capital. Notwithstanding however these accounts originate in very respectable quarters, we cannot altogether place confidence in them.

We have some further intelligence of the state of affairs in Russia, from a gentleman who has just reached London.

From the same source we learn, that a rumor was very current of the intention of Napoleon to take possession of the Duchy of Holstein, in total disregard of the rights of the Crown of Denmark.

London, March 18.—The enemy had not as late as the 11th of February taken possession of Alicante. Letters from hence contain a statement, which for the common credit of the American name, we could wish to attach no belief.

March 19. We have received Paris papers to the 13th, and Dutch to the 17th inst. Jerome Bonaparte has published a proclamation, announcing the incorporation of the Electorate of Hanover with the kingdom of Westphalia, and it is expected that several of the provinces ceded by the Emperor Francis will be restored to Austria on the marriage of his daughter to Napoleon.

The Empress Maria Louisa was expected on the 17th inst. at Strasburg, from which she was to set out the following day (yesterday) for Compaigne. The Monitor of the 9th contains a plan of the fete and ceremonies at Paris in honor of the marriage with the Emperor.

March 20. The American frigate John Adams is ordered to set sail tomorrow from Coves for the United States. It is generally believed among the American merchants in England, that she carries out for approval and ratification, if they be deemed satisfactory, the provisional terms of adjustment supposed to be concluded between Mr. Pinkney and Marquis Wellesley.

Accounts have been received from Holland, which state, that Bonaparte had issued a decree, ordering all American property in France to be confiscated and sold, and the produce to be vested in the imperial funds, until the nature of the relations between England and the U. States, should be ascertained. The same letters add, that General Armstrong had presented a strong remonstrance against this violent measure, in which he declared that he could enter into no party, nor hold any intercourse with the French government, until the property confiscated was unconditionally restored, and concluded by demanding passports. If this intelligence should be confirmed, we may consider a rupture between America and France as unavoidable.

March 20.—The attention of the public on the continent is so entirely absorbed by the contemplation of the approaching marriage between Napoleon and the Austrian princess, that every other political consideration is suspended.

The rumor of war between France and Russia has wholly subsided. Letters have been received from Petersburg, dated the 2d inst. Of war there is not the slightest apprehension in that capital. Trade is somewhat revived, the Exchange has advanced to 17 and a fraction, and there is a general hope in Russia that the restriction on the trade with Great Britain so far from being increased, will be relaxed.

Private letters have been received from Spain, by which it appears that Cadiz has not yet been formally attacked, although it is in a state of complete blockade on the land side. At Malaga the French remain in undisputed possession.

Letters from Oporto to the 2d instant, mention the English and Portuguese armies to be in their former positions, without any expectation of coming into early contact with the enemy.

The report of Napoleon having insisted on America declaring herself the friend of France or of England, is again revived. The neutrality of America we have long believed to be much longer, impossible.

March 22.—Some more sets of Paris papers have reached us, but not of a more recent date than those which had already been placed on an article from Turkey, Sir Samuel Hood's squadron had passed the Dardanelles. The Porte must have been threatened with some formidable operations on the part of the Russians in the Black Sea, to permit the passage of our ships. The Tyrolese insurgents have been driven from the refuge they had taken in Vienna, and several of them asserted, by order of the Austrian government. These papers continue to be occupied at great length with accounts of the splendid preparations for the nuptials of Napoleon, which, it is now understood, will be celebrated at Paris on the 29th inst. Berthier arrived at Vienna

on the 4th; and was to leave it again on the 15th, with the new Empress. The only notice taken of the affairs of the Peninsula is the removal of the king Joseph's headquarters from Xeres to Port St. Mary.

Letters from Holland report that Bonaparte has agreed to give the Archduke Charles a Kingdom, and the Dutch are afraid that the Austrian Prince is to be the successor of King Louis. If this should prove true, it would be not a little singular to see the general, whose army won the battle of Aspern, employed in enforcing French decrees against England. The report is evidently groundless. Other letters of the 16th state, that the immediate return of King Louis was generally expected; the funds had raised in consequence. Notwithstanding all the coast was occupied by French troops, vessels were permitted to pass freely from one port to another.

The John Adams, American frigate, is to remain at Coves till tomorrow, to transmit to the American government the ultimatum of the pending negotiation between the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney. It is supposed that the late hostile conduct of France and her dependencies towards American shipping and merchandise, has removed some of the obstructions to an arrangement between the United States and this country. It has been conjectured that this minister, on the arrival of the American frigate on the coast of France, was to embark and proceed in her to the U. S. It is true that the frigate will touch at some convenient French port to receive the dispatches of the General; and it is not improbable that they will contain an application for his recall, but he will not return until he receives orders for that purpose from his government.

WORK FOR THE REVIEWERS.

Last Tuesday night, as I was sitting, Well pleased to hear my children prating A mingled list of that day.

THE STORK

HEMP THREAD FOR SALE.

THE MADISON HEMP & FLAX SPINNING COMPANY

ON Saturday the 19th day of this instant my wife Polly Adams eloped from my bed & board without any just cause.

W. MACBEAN, Pres't.

THE MILITARY SOCIETY

REPORT

By order of the society.

THOS. H. PINDELL, Treasurer.

I WILL sell my two story BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, the house 25 feet in front, by 28 back, and the lot 38 feet in front, running 13 poles to water street, with a small tanyard and mill house.

BOURBON CIRCUIT COURT, May Term, 1810.

JOSEPH GRAY

MRS. LUCAS HAS REMOVED HER MILINERY STORE

THE MILITARY SOCIETY

REPORT

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include: To cash paid Usher rent of Theatre, 2 nights without the bar, To do. paid Marsh's act for performance, To do. pd. do. for copying Revenge, To do. do. act. for expenses of rehearsals, To do. pd. do's act. for do. at performance, To do. pd. wardrobe, To do. pd. for liquor, To do. pd. for printing, To do. pd. door keepers, servants, barbers &c., To do. pd. for music, To balance in Treasurer's hands.

By cash rec'd. first night, By do. second night,

By order of the society.

THOS. H. PINDELL, Treasurer.

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